The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. *Friday Evening*, July 31, 1801. No. 778

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Holland Company Lands.

TO correct reports that are in circulation, and to prevent honeſt and well meaning people from being injured and impoſed on by falſe repreſentations, the Agents of the Holland Land Company have been adviſed to communicate to the public the ſituation and the amount of patents that have been iſſued for lands lying north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewango creek, within the ſtate of Pennſylvania—and if any perſons require further evidence of the truth of this publication, than the Notarial Certificate annexed, by examining the books of record in the Rolls Office in Lancaſter they will ſee the copy of each patent.

And that no doubts may remain of the validity of the titles and of the firm foundation upon which the patentees have ſecured their claims, the opinions of ſome of the moſt eminent lawyers in the ſtate have been obtained, and are now made public for the information of all thoſe who are deſirous to purchaſe Lands in this rich and flouriſhing country, and for the ſatisfaction of all thoſe who hold Lands under the Holland Company either by purchaſe or ſettlement.

The original papers from which this publication is made, are placed in the hands of Mr. ANTHONY BEELEN, of Pittſburgh, for the inſpection of all who are deſirous to ſee, and who will give themſelves the trouble to examine them.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOUBA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, reſiding in the city of Philadelphia, by lawful authority duly commiſſioned and ſworn, DO hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, that on the day of the date hereof I went to the Office of Paul Buſti, Eſquire, Agent for the Holland Land Company, in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeven original and genuine patents for Eight Hundred and Seventy ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the act of aſſembly of Pennſylvania of the third day of April, 1792, to William Wilink, Nicholas Van Staphorſt, Pieter Stadnitski, Chriſtian Van Eeden, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, of the city of Amſterdam, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers in Allegheny county, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit—One Hundred and Ninety Tracts in Diſtrict No 1, late Thomas Rees, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Eighteen Tracts in Diſtrict No 2, late William Power, deputy ſurveyor's—Fifteen Tracts in Diſtrict No 3 late Thomas Stockley, deputy ſurveyor's—Two Hundred and Forty Seven Tracts in Diſtrict No 6, late Samuel Nicholſon, deputy ſurveyor's—and Two Hundred and Sixty Eight Tracts in Diſtrict No 7, late Alexander Al Dowell, deputy ſurveyor's.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the ſeventeenth day of July, one thouſand eight hundred and one.

PETER LOUBA, *Notary Public.*

C A S E

The Judges of the Supreme Court having decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder, but the Commonwealth alone could take advantage of any forfeiture incurred by an occupancy of lands weſt of the Allegheny, ſo far the act of the 1ſt of April, 1792, and patents having iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies by order of the Board of Property, in purſuance of the proviſo in the ninth ſection of that act: are not theſe patents concluſive on the Commonwealth, preclude all claim of forfeiture in ſuch inſtances, and veſt a complete title in the patentees?

ANSWER

The Judges of the Supreme Court decided at Niſi Prius that no ſettler or intruder upon Lands weſt of the Allegheny could take advantage of any forfeiture that might be incurred by warrantees under the act of the 1ſt of April, 1792, and that ſuch advantage could only be taken by the Commonwealth in the mode preſcribed by the act.

It likewiſe appeared on the hearing of the motion for a mandamus, that patents had regularly iſſued in a number of inſtances to the Holland and Population Companies in conformity to the exposition given by the Board of Property to the ninth ſection of the act, and the proviſo annexed to it.

We are of opinion—

1ſt. That even if there is a manifeſt forfeiture of the claim of a warrantee, the fact muſt be eſtabliſhed and recognized by the ſtate before any other perſon can lawfully make a ſettlement on the ſame land, or a ſecond warrant can iſſue.

2d. That patents having been regularly granted to the Holland and Population Companies under the authority of the Board of Property without fraud or ſurpriſe, the patentees, their heirs and aſſigns cannot be affected by any ſubſequent difference in the conſtruction of the law, or any revocation of the order of the Board of Property.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEWIS,
EDWARD TILGHMAN,
JARED INGERSOLL,
A. J. DALLAS.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1801. 5t.

JAMES BERTHOUD,

WATER STREET,

Near HENDERSON'S FERRY,

Has juſt received, and for ſale, *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

ſuch as

FINE and coarſe muſlins of every kind
Chintzes
Silks
Coloured crapes
Silk and muſlin ſhawls
Silk and cotton ſtockings
Silk ribbons
Hair ditto
Marſeilles
Dimities
Durants and Calimancoes
Ginghams
Chambers
German, French, and Iriſh linen
Bed-ticking
Striped nankeens
Flannels
Checks
Diaper, &c &c.

ALSO,

Silver Watches, Hardware and Groceries.

Pittſburgh, July 23, 1801. tf.

Three Hundred Acres of Land,

FOR SALE,

SITUATE *on the waters of French creek, within two miles of the Town of Waterford, on the public road leading from that place to Meaſanville. The ſurvey contains 400 acres, with the uſual allowance for roads, &c.—100 acres of which has been run off to a ſettler who is reſiding thereon.—The Land in point of Timber, is inferior to but very few tracts in Erie county. There is on said tract between nine and ten acres of excellent cleared meadow under good fence. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe can be ſhewn the ſame, and may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber living in Waterford.*

James Naylor.

July 23, 1801.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS I purchaſed a Tract of Land from *a certain Simeon Griſcom, now, or late reſiding in New Connecticut, in the Northweſtern Territory, in the township of Wayne, part of which is in No 8, containing 80 acres and an half, in the 5th Range, and 80 acres and one half in No 9, in the 4th Range, containing in the whole 161 acres, for which a Deed I gave the ſaid Simeon to ſhould two ſeveral bonds together with a mortgage, for the latter ſecuring the payment thereof. And whereas it appears to me, that the ſaid Land and Township was preempted, or purchaſed from the Company in the ſtate of Connecticut, ſeveral years before the ſaid Company granted; and as it now appears to me, that the ſaid Simeon Griſcom is not able to make me a good title to the ſaid lands, as by article he engaged to do. I therefore forewarn all and every perſon or perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them unleſs compelled by law.*

July 1st, 1801. JAMES ALLEN.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the evening of the 29th inſt. *HENRY PAU*, a Corporal, belonging to the 2d Regiment Artificers and Engineers.—He was born in Germany, is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, has ſhort brown hair, grey eyes, fair complexion, and is by trade a taylor. He ſpeaks very low, and ſeldom without a ſmile on his countenance. He is remarkably neat, and took with him a round hat, a ſhort linnen jacket with ſleeves, two dimity vests and one or two pair of dimity overalls. Whoever apprehends the above deſerter and ſecures him in any jail, or will deliver him to any officer of the United States, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

JAMES READ,
Captain Commanding,

Fort Fayette, Pittſburgh, July 23, 1801.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Plush Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain, Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle-bags, Portmanteus, Valeces, Travelling Canteens, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

The higheſt price will be given for Cow Tails and Horſe Hair. Apply as above.

To JOSEPH B. M'KEAN, Eſquire,
Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

SIR,

THE Conſtitution of Pennſylvania declares, "That the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man." It cannot, therefore, be diſpleaſing to you, who are the conſtituted law officer of the commonwealth, to witneſs the exertion of this conſtitutional privilege. On the contrary, it muſt be peculiarly grateful to one who has manifeſted, of late, ſuch an extraordinary ſociety to ſee the Conſtitution preſerved in its full vigour, and all authority flowing pure and undiluted from the preſent fountain of honour.

In paying you this compliment (to which your patriotiſm ſo juſtly entitles you) I ſhall no doubt be anticipated as referring to the late inſtructions * iſſued to your deputy in Crawford county reſpecting the Juſtices of the Peace commiſſioned before the diviſion of that county; and before the happy æra of the preſent Governor and moſt of his family coming into office. But, Sir, whatever praiſes I may be diſpoſed to beſtow upon your patriotiſm, I cannot be equally liberal as to your prudence and underſtanding; becauſe, if you ſhould fail in the proſecution which you threaten (of which there does not appear to be much reaſon to doubt) it would be a groſs reflection on your legal knowledge, and prove that you are unfit for the ſtation you hold, and of courſe the Governor, who has paid ſuch ſingular attention to the qualifications of thoſe whom he appoints, would remove you from office. Theſe conſiderations have induced ſome to inſinuate that your threats were only intended to induce the magiſtrates to abandon their poſts, under the fear of an expenſive proſecution at ſo diſtant a place from their reſidence as Philadelphia. But, whatever motives may have influenced you in iſſuing them, it is not very probable that you will bring the queſtion to a deciſion. The proſpect of ſucceſs is not ſufficiently great to induce you to hazard the queſtion before the Supreme Court. Should you, however, contrary to expectation bring it forward, you will probably endeavour to eſtabliſh a parallel between Juſtices of the Peace and Aſſociate Judges, and then demand if a diviſion of a county took place and ſome of the Juſtices reſided in that part erected into a new county, whether or not they could act as Judges in the new county? But the caſes are totally diſſimilar in every eſſential point that reſpects the preſent controverſy. The Aſſociate Judges are appointed for the county at large and in its corporate capacity, and not for any particular diſtrict in it, but for that diſtrict of country of which the identity of the county conſiſts, therefore, in caſe of a diviſion, thoſe Judges who may have reſided in that part of the county which has been ſeparated or erected into a new county, muſt remove into the diſtrict of county over which the corporate powers of the old county extends and of which its identity conſiſts. This is not the caſe of Juſtices of the Peace, they cannot by removing out of the diſtricts for which they have been appointed into the bounds of the old county, be authoriſed to exerciſe their offices, becauſe at the ſame time they would be removing out of their diſtricts, nor could any arguments be drawn by way of analogy from juſtices of the peace appointed in England—there they are appointed for the county at large; here they are appointed for certain diſtricts without any neceſſary relation to the county except by way of greater certainty in the deſcription. The words of a commiſſion which I now have before me are as follows—"To be a Juſtice of the Peace in the *diſtrict* conſiſting of the townſhip of Meadville in the county of Allegheny." Does not this diſtrict ſtill remain? Does the circumſtance of it's being now in Crawford county annihilate the diſtrict in contemplation of law? Is there ſuch a neceſſary relation between a tract of country erected into a diſtrict for the appointment of a magiſtrate or magiſtrates and the county within which it is ſituate, that if a diviſion of the county ſhould take place and the old county not extend over that diſtrict, that it is deſtroyed and ceaſes to be the identical diſtrict it was before? Do townſhips ceaſe to exiſt by ſuch a diviſion? Was it even neceſſary to name a county in granting a commiſſion to a Juſtice of the Peace? The county is named only for further certainty and accuracy of deſcription.—So far as precedent or example has any weight, it is, I am informed, entirely on the ſide of the validity of the commiſſions. It is ſaid, that the juſtices in that part of Weſtmoreland from which Allegheny was taken, continued to act under the old commiſſions, and the ſame has alſo been the caſe in other counties. But perhaps it may be ſaid theſe caſes paſſed *ſub ſilentio* and that the former Attorney General did not conceive it to be his duty to ſeek with eagle eyes for any defects in the commiſſions of officers where there was no pretence of mal conduct and moreover, that prerogative was not then ſo high toned and ſo vigorouſly exerciſed. It appears, that the legiſlature have conſidered the diſtricts as ſtill remaining in thoſe parts of the county which have been ſeparated and erected into a new county, for they have provided that in caſe of a diviſion of a diſtrict by running the boundary line between the new and old county, that ſuch fractional part of any diſtrict may be either erected into a ſeparate electing diſtrict, or annexed to the *adjoining* diſtrict of diſtricts in the *proper county* as may ſeem best. The Conſtitution of Pennſylvania ſays, "The Governor ſhall appoint a competent number of Juſtices of the Peace in ſuch convenient diſtricts in each county as are or ſhall be directed by law—they ſhall be commiſſioned during good behaviour.' Suppoſe then, in granting the commiſſion before mentioned the county of Allegheny had not been named (and it ſurely will not be pretended to have been neceſſary) and that Mead townſhip was properly eſtabliſhed a diſtrict by law, and ſtill remained ſuch, what pretence could have been offered for invalidating the commiſſion? Will the commiſſion from the preſent Governor for a juſtice of the peace for the diſtrict compoſed of Lawrence county, of Mercer (if it be a legal diviſion for that purpoſe) be void, when that county ſhall be full of inhabitants? The relation which juſtices of the peace formerly had to the county as judges of the quarter ſeſſions, does not now exiſt, though even at that time they were different from the preſent judges of the court of common pleas, reſpected their relation to the county, for they ſat in the court of quarter ſeſſions and common pleas by virtue of their commiſſions as juſtices of the peace; at preſent their ordinary juriſdiction is barely as conſervators of the peace, they can not act out of their particular diſtrict, nor has their civil authority any relation to the county at large.

I well know that the idea of the invalidity of the commiſſions has the weight of the Governor's opinion, it may therefore deſerve ſome inquiry to aſcertain what weight that opinion is entitled to independently of authority—of this you will readily perceive the impropriety—nor can I, for a moment, ſuppoſe that I do it in order to inform your feelings—you are both officers (as I ought I ſhould have ſaid) of the ſovereign people, and it is not my fault that the father of the Attorney General is Governor of Pennſylvania.

It is not his addreſs to the legiſlature at laſt ſeſſion, when he gave the opinion hereinbefore mentioned, and recommended the ſubject to legiſlative conſideration, with which they had no buſineſs, and with which they very properly did not intermeddle—nor where he advanced the opinion that county courts of common pleas were ſuperior courts, alone, that I muſt reſt for the weight of his opinion, but I will hazard an aſſertion, that in every caſe that required arguments beyond that of a mere technical compoſition, he ever has, and ever will prove wanting.

The firſt caſe I ſhall refer to is the opinion given in the caſe of the ſloop Active, Rob. Rittenhouſe, 2 Dal. Rep. 360. "An opinion there given by the then Chief Juſtice that a court of appeals of Congreſs had no juriſdiction to inveſtigate facts after a trial and verdict by a jury in the admiralty court of Pennſylvania, contrary to the expreſs words of the act of Congreſs, to the opinions of the judges of the ſupreme court, to the unanimous opinion of the members of Congreſs from every ſtate in the union but Pennſylvania, and contrary to the unanimous opinion of the judges of the ſupreme court of the United States, on the ſame queſtion in the caſe of Penhallow et al. v. Doanes adms. 3 Dal. 54. The chief juſtice brought the caſe to the level and within the juriſdiction of caſes at common law and to mutual regulations, applying to caſes between citizen and citizen, and where the value in controverſy is always proportionate to the nature and extent of juriſdiction; he brought it to the level with his own mind, he never contemplated the neceſſity that every nation ſhould have one ſuperior tribunal for the determination, in the laſt reſort, of all caſes in which the laws of nations were to be applied, or that one nation is accountable to another for the legality and integrity of its deciſions, and that on his principles any ſingle tribunal might involve two nations in war. He never foreſaw the inconveniencies from ſuch an opinion. "They are accurately ſtated by Chief Juſtice Shippen, when he ſays, that no ſteady and uniform rules of deciſion could be eſtabliſhed which foreign nations could never know or controul the grounds of our deciſion. I will refer you to his preliminary obſervations, in the caſe of Ruſh vs Cobbet, 3 Dal. 373, on the conſtitution and laws of the United States; "that we have three governments, the National, Federal, and State Governments;

* *Copy of Inſtructions from the Attorney General to his Deputy in Crawford County.*

Philadelphia, May 15th, 1801.

SIR,

Certain gentlemen I have been informed who held commiſſions as juſtices of the peace for the county of Allegheny, before the county of Crawford was laid off, now reſide in and exerciſe the offices of juſtices of the peace for the county of Crawford under their commiſſions as juſtices of Allegheny.—If this be ſo, I will thank you to give them notice that you cannot receive or act upon recognizances taken by them, and if any of the gentlemen ſhould think their commiſſions authorize them, and they ſhould continue to act under their commiſſions as juſtices for the county of Allegheny, be pleaſed to obtain affidavits of the facts and forward them to me, that I may move the ſupreme court for an information in nature of a quo warranto againſt them, and in that way procure a judicial determination upon the queſtion. It is proper that you ſhould alſo adviſe them of my intention.

That perſons charged before them may not eſcape proſecution, an indictment may be ſent to the grand jury, and if the bills be found a capias may iſſue to bring in the defendant, if it ſhould be neceſſary.

...mains that the divisions of power between them must be collected from the constitution of the United States, yet, if any collision should occur, if a state should differ with the United States about the construction of them, there would be no remedy but to the mediation of other nations, an arbitration, or the fate of war—for, says he, there is no provision in the constitution that in such case the judges of the supreme court of the United States shall be final and conclusive: And all this, notwithstanding that very constitution which he says must be the rule of decision, declares, that *the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution*, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and although it declares, that the same constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding. Is this the mirror which Mr. Dallas presented in such a courtly style to the former chief justice, and which is to reflect his own image so accurately? Are these the opinions which future eyes are to applaud without even the suspicion of flattery? How he must have blushed for his patron when these pages were recorded.

I shall conclude with observing, that it is a matter of the most serious regret to see political principles influencing legal opinions. I had heretofore confidently hoped that the integrity of the law would have remained inviolable and proved a rampart against all the frenzy of modern reformation, and I trust the time will yet arrive when we will "*declare with one voice that we are unwilling to change those principles of law which have heretofore been used and approved.*"

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

Crawford county, 16th June, 1801.

Foreign Intelligence.

DUBLIN, May 23.

FRENCH SPY.

THE following particulars are extracted from a letter, dated Cork, the 19th instant:

"A few days ago, a man alone in a skiff was seen upon the coast, near Oysterhaven, who, upon being challenged, said he had come from Portsmouth to see his brother in Cork, but had missed the harbour by the strong easterly winds that then prevailed. The skiff had on her stern 'Owen Sullivan, Portsmouth.' Intimation of this circumstance being given to Admiral Gardner, an investigation in consequence took place, when there were found on board several charts of that part of the coast, and a particular account of the soundings. The skiff was well fitted out, having two or three suits of new sails in her."

It will be recollected, that Oysterhaven was reported to the French by the Executive Directory of the United Irishmen as a favourable place to carry into effect an invasion of that country.

BERLIN, May 19.

The army in and about Berlin amounts to 20,000 men. The number of troops assembled there at the time of the review, was owing to great preparations, even under Frederick the Great. The review begins on the 21st and ends on the 23d inst. Our troops, ordered to the coasts of Prussia and Pomerania, to prevent a landing of the English, have now received orders to return. Negotiations have begun between Mr. Hultermann, on the part of the Batavian Republic, and Generals Stamford and Counsellor Arnold, on the part of the Prince of Orange, in order to fix on the exemplification of that Prince. It had been in contemplation at first, to resore to the House of Orange the dignity of Stadholder, but this subject, meeting with some obstacle, has been laid aside for the present.

FLORENCE, May 2.

The 60th Demi-brigade refused to march for the Island of Elba, ceded by Naples to France, having been seduced from their duty by certain inhabitants of Leghorn, who are in the interest of the English. The Commander in Chief, Miollis, ordered two battalions of grenadiers to be disarmed, and sent to the citadel of Turin. The officers would have shared the same fate, but he pardoned them on account of their former bravery.

LONDON, May 22.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in the action of the 21st of March, killed with his own hand the French general Roize. The enemy's cavalry had penetrated to the spot, where the British commander had taken post to observe and direct the battle, and were overpowering our party, when Sir Sydney Smith, with a party of seamen, arrived to their succour. Sir Ralph was then in the act of struggling with general Roize, for his sword, which being from him, he plunged it in his bosom. Immediately after, in acknowledgement of the prompt and gallant assistance of Sir Sidney, presented to him this trophy.

General Hutchinson, the present Commander in chief in Egypt, is an excellent scholar and a polite Gentleman. If he fights as well as he writes, of which there is no doubt, he will soon become one of the greatest Generals of the present age.—*Porcupine.*

It is understood, that dispatches received at the Admiralty last night by Government from Lord Elgin announce the arrival in the Red Sea of the troops from the East Indies, destined to co-operate with the British army in Egypt.

The army consists of 4000 men from the Cape of Good Hope, 2000 from the Bombay Presidency, and 2000 from Ceylon. The naval force was commanded by Sir H. Popham, & the military by General Baird.

A detachment of our troops had been sent up the country, by General Hutchinson, who had received information of the approach of the India army, in order to facilitate the march of these succours, and effect a junction with them.

On Sunday last sailed from Dundee, the Jean, Taylor, for Norfolk, in Virginia, having on board 49 passengers. It is with regret we observe the spirit of emigration so prevalent in this country.

The 42d regiment of Highlanders, which, with the intrepid co-operate of the Coldstream guards, killed to a man the invincible legion of Buonaparte, is the same regiment which had the advance post on the heights of Quebec, under the gallant Wolfe, and is the same corps which so valorously distinguished itself in Holland under the command of his royal highness the duke of York.

It is asserted, that general La Fayette is appointed minister plenipotentiary from France to America, and will set out for that country as soon as the ratifications of the treaty are concluded.

PROSPECT OF WAR.

GERMAN SECULARIZATION.

May 20.—The Prince of Wales packet arrived yesterday from Cuxhaven, with a messenger and dispatches from Lord Minto, but without mails. The nature of these dispatches has not transpired, but they are supposed to relate to the indemnities and secularizations.

Remote from the scene, we, in this country, have perhaps been too apt to consider this subject with indifference. We have been led to think it a matter of little moment in what manner, and by which of the great powers, the German Empire was to be parcelled out and disintegrated. Our readers will probably pardon us for calling their attention more particularly to this subject, which is likely to give rise, and that too immediately, to the most important events.

The deliberations of the Congress, at Rastadt had sufficiently prepared every man to expect, that whenever the war on the continent terminated, it would terminate with an express condition between the Belligerent Powers, that those Princes who had been deprived of their territories on the left bank of the Rhine should be indemnified upon the right. To such a condition we see Prussia not supposed to be averse, because she had herself a claim to indemnity. But the treaty of Luneville produced a considerable alteration in her disposition, and she began to look upon the subject of secularizations with evident jealousy and dislike. The cause of that alteration was easily seen. The peace of Campo Formio confined the indemnities to German Princes: the peace of Luneville introduced a new and unexpected element, a claimant who was to be fully indemnified in Germany for the loss of all his dominions in Italy; dominions of no less extent than the whole duchy of Tuscany.—At present we will not speak of the intrinsic merit of putting up the German princes, for the purpose of indemnifying an Italian one. So wounding an agreement, which could not be carried into complete execution without the ruin of a whole circle, very naturally alarmed the Empire. It alarmed each of the German Princes as were to be indemnified, because they knew that the power of indemnifying them would of course be diminished by allotting so large a portion of the Empire to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. It alarmed Prussia, because it tended to increase the weight and influence of the House of Austria, by establishing a prince of that House in the heart of the empire. It alarmed the Elector of Bavaria, because it afforded him reason to believe that he should not be adequately indemnified, and because too it tended to render him less able to resist the designs of Austria. The Diet of Ratisbon, however, including of course the Prussian Deputy, ratified the peace of Luneville. But it was endeavoured to prevent the Emperor from taking into his own hands the arrangement and adjustment of these indemnities.

Bavaria and other powers laboured with considerable activity and address to procure a congress, which should refer the settlement of the important business to the three great Powers, Austria, Russia, and Prussia.—Upon this subject a coolness first discovered itself between the French and Prussian Governments. France easily saw that Prussia would narrow the indemnities and secularizations as much as possible, and that she would object to the complete indemnification of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, which both Austria and France had so much at heart, the one for the purpose of increasing her power in Germany, the other for the purpose of augmenting her influence in Italy.

What the precise sentiments of Russia are upon the subject, is not accurately known—they have perhaps experienced a decisive change since the demise of Paul. At present it is obvious that Alexander acts in connexion with Prussia, for he has expressed his wish that the German Princes should be amply indemnified, and has added that he assisted Prussia with all his power in carrying such a design into effect. Prussia and Russia with the German Princes to be FIRST indemnified FIRST. Such an event, they know would render it impossible to indemnify completely the Grand Duke. Austria and France desire fully to indemnify the Grand Duke first, and to give suitable indemnities to the German Princes afterwards.

Perhaps Prussia, aided by Russia, Bavaria and other powers, would have succeeded in procuring the nomination of herself and Russia, in conjunction with Austria; but the Cabinet of Vienna is supposed to have made a strong representation to the Chief Consul upon the subject. The interference of the latter is believed to have produced the effect of inducing the Diet to draw up the CONCLUSUM which refers the whole business to Austria. Long, However, before that CONCLUSUM was drawn up, the arrangement of the indemnities had been settled between the Austrian and French governments. The nature of them has not transpired, but it is believed that Franconia is to be allotted to the Grand Duke.

Perhaps it was not to be expected that a subject of such a complicated and delicate nature would be amicably arranged, unless, indeed all the four great continental Powers had acted in concert. If Austria and France, who now are cordially and closely united, persist in indemnifying fully the Grand Duke first, and not completely indemnify the German Princes, Russia and Prussia will oppose them; and it is not, we believe, considered as very improbable in Germany, it certainly is not at Paris, that the subject of indemnities and secularizations may give rise to a new continential war, in which Austria and France will be on one side, and Russia and Prussia on the other.

LONDON, May 28. There are strong grounds to believe that the preparations making along coast of France, are intended for the invasion of Ireland; and we learn that government is in possession of decisive intelligence upon the subject. Dispatches, containing that information, were received on the 16th instant by Adm. Cornwallis, who immediately resumed his station off Brest with the Channel fleet.

EGYPT.

The following letter from an officer in the army in Egypt, contains several interesting facts relative to the last engagement, particularly in the description of the order and movements of the army, which have not yet been detailed.

"Our army was encamped in two lines, extending East and West across an uneven neck of land formed by the sea on the West, and the Lake Maadie on the East, which covered the right and left flank. The reserve was stationed in front of the right of the first line, about one mile. The 28th was posted in an angular work in front of the reserve. The guards were on the left of the reserve. The first object of the enemy was to carry the works in which the 28th were posted, then to turn the right flank of our army, and by those means to secure the heights on the sea side, and "drive the British school boys," as the French contemptuously called our troops, "into the Lake Maadie," on the left. The enemy advanced boldly and rapidly. Three solid columns of infantry led the way, supported by a large body of cavalry, in the rear of which was a line of infantry, and guns to support the attack, in which they were confident of success. One entire column attacked the 28th, another went towards the Guards whilst a third advanced round the flank of the angular work to attack an old fort, in which the 58th were posted. The gallant corps with the 23d, took them in flank, and the 42d in near [illegible] gave a good account of them. A well directed fire from the whole killed and wounded so great a number that the remainder threw down their arms and surrendered at discretion. All this while, the 28th were fully employed in repelling the desperate attack of the other column. The 42d were ordered to support the left flank of the work after the former business was over. In the execution of that duty that gallant and distinguished regiment advanced rather too far, which the enemy's cavalry took advantage of, cut in amongst them, and penetrated quite round to the rear of the 28th, upon which the 28th faced round, gave them one volley, which killed or wounded every man in flight, and then resumed their proper front, as if nothing had happened. Col. Paget, who commanded the 28th, was unfortunately wounded early in the action, and obliged to retire from the field, and the charge of the corps devolved on Lieutenant Colonel Chambers. It was under this brave and experienced officer, who acquired the knowledge of his profession in the course of seventeen years arduous service in India, that the 28th regiment repulsed the desperate and repeated attacks of the enemy, and defended their important post with a spirit, a steadiness, and intrepidity, which reflect the greatest honour on the British arms, and which have probably left an impression on the mind of the enemy, which he is not likely to forget during the present service."

BREMEN, May 6.

Private letters from Paris, says much concerning some expected great changes, of reforming the two legislative chambers, and chusing, instead of three Consuls, one President during life.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Smyrna, April 8.

"Egypt seems now to be ours. The Grand Vizier has arrived with his army at Cairo. The inhabitants of the country have risen against the French; and the fleet of the Captain Pacha has joined that of the English."

American Intelligence.

CONCORD, July 2.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Let the labourer suspend his scythe, wipe the sweat from his gladdened brow, and spend one day in festive gratitude to those who have mitigated his task, by relieving his hands from the shackles of slavery.

The independent freeholder will not [illegible] fourth day [illegible] busy month mis-spent in celebrating the nativity [illegible] freedom.

As it is not uncommon [illegible] for apprentices, especially that class of us, who, like myself, [illegible] "brain furniture" and "garret ware," to commence Fame's trumpeters on this day, and [illegible] politics by wholesale—I, Peter Pencil, [illegible] ble imitation of my taller brethren, [illegible] suppose myself to ascend, a block or [illegible] stead of a stage or pulpit—and being yet [illegible] without any method, harrangue those who [illegible] "glowing hot" with the spirits of liquor and party.

My political lecture may serve as a dampener to blazing patriots, or, at least, a wick thread to unite the little parties of my fellow labourers and mechanics; and I will venture to add, if the farmer will attend to what I say, he will coincide with me, notwithstanding what he may here assert, his liberty being at stake, that he is the principal arbiter of his own independence.

If we young gentlemen at large, [illegible] for our grievences we shall find them only in factious papers or disordered minds. Pray what is the expense of the federal government to us? —A tax only on our folly. If we wear superfine, play at cards, and drink spirituous liquors, we must pay the duties on these articles. Is it a grievance, that our rulers impose only a light tax, instead of a curb bridle, upon our extravagance? If so, let us correct our folly, and the grievance is removed.

Let the farmer remember, that while the leisure and luxury of one day are devoted to the celebration of his Independence, the industry and economy of twelve months are necessary to support it.

Do not think it grows only in the hot bed of opposition: it is cultivated on your own farm, with much better success than in the bar-room of the village tavern.

A nation is made up of individuals; and that nation is the most free, which has the smallest number of dependent citizens.

The farmer, who has brought his land to the highest state of cultivation, and raised the minds of his children to the highest state of improvement, has aided the patriot in earnest, and contributed to the independence of his country, by securing his family from a state of dependence.

BOSTON, July 11,

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

We learn, that the second squadron destined for the Mediterranean, will consist of the Constitution of 54, Chesapeake 44, and Adams 32 guns—which, it is said, will be joined by the Boston of 32 guns; after she has conducted the new Ambassador, Mr. Livingston, to France.

A letter from Washington," says," The command of the Boston frigate, which is to carry Chancellor Livingston, and family, to France; has been offered to Captain Morris; but it is not expected, he will accept it."

NEW-YORK, July 4.

DISTRESSED EMIGRANTS.

Within the course of the last four weeks, upwards of NINE HUNDRED Emigrants, chiefly from IRELAND, have arrived at this port; in one vessel there were more than FOUR HUNDRED. They were afflicted with a disorder which proved very mortal during the voyage, and still more so after they landed here. They were poor, for they had expended their all in payment of their passage. Having passed the examination of the Health Officer, they found themselves in our city, incumbered with large families; without money, and without health and strength to enable them to earn even the most scanty subsistence. In this State, depressed with disease and famine I dare not say it, where charity ever has been so easily exhibited, if the fact were not as incontrovertible as it is easy of attainment) THEY ARE DYING AND ACTUALLY FOR THE WANT OF THE COMMON NECESSARIES OF LIFE, AND THE AID OF SIMPLE MEDICINE!! In the wretched hovels in the out skirts of the town, which first gave them shelter, are they EXPIRING FROM THE WANT OF SUSTENANCE.

Of the aid to be afforded by the Lazaretto on Staten-Island, to these unhappy strangers, I need not say more, than that its buildings are calculated for the accommodation of about 300 persons, and nearly that number are now there, where they are treated with the utmost humanity and kindness.

In stating the foregoing circumstances, so distressing to every feeling mind, it is not my design to call upon the exercise of individual charity but upon the community in its corporate capacity—upon our municipal government, with whom the Legislature has deposited authority for the immediate relief of such aggravated distress; and which, I am confident, needs but to be pointed out, to receive its prompt interposition.

Had the horrors of famine and sickness, in a strange land, befallen but a few, this address would have been unnecessary; for private benevolence would have been exerted for their relief; but when to the number already mentioned, I add, that upwards of ELEVEN HUNDRED EMIGRANTS more are expected to arrive here within the next ten days, how insufficient must such means appear, to rescue from destruction these sick and wretched wanderers, and preserve the city from the spreading of the distemper, which has been engendered amongst them, and which truth compels me to declare, is of a most malignant nature.

BENEVOLUS.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

Orders have been issued by the President to reduce the Marine Corps to four hundred men.

would ask by what authority the President undertakes to disband a part of the Military of the United States, without the authority of the other branches of the Legislature, in conjunction with which they were raised, and without whose assent they certainly cannot be disbanded?—Where was the necessity of disbanding the army last summer, by a special act of Congress, if the President can with a stroke of his pen thus annihilate the whole or any part of it.—This is reviving the dispensing power of Kings in its full extent.—In vain have the framers of our Constitution cautiously and wisely limited the power of declaring war to Congress; if the President has it in his power to destroy every means of prosecuting it. This is the boasted jealousy and vigilance of these immaculate Republicans, they murmer and repine at the most discretionary and legal exercise of authority, until their own Idol comes forward, when all are hushed to silence in gaping expectation of the rewards of their villainy, and are ready to secure it by sacrificing their free will offering at his shrine —These are the men, who applaud without meanness, compliment without adulation, and practice every art of cringing sycophancy, without sacrificing their independence.

WILMINGTON, July 11.

ANNIVERSARY.

On Saturday the 4th inst. the following toasts were drank by a select party of gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Wilmington.

1. The Day we celebrate—sacred to liberty, dull care away—Let celestial gratitude inspire each heart, and festive joy enliven each countenance.

2. The Constitution of the United States—*esto perpetua.* Six cheers.

3. The Memory of Washington—*dear*, for ever *dear* to every virtuous American. Six cheers.

4 Our brave Countrymen who fell in defence of American Independence—latest posterity shall venerate their hallow'd names, and imitate, when necessary, the illustrious example—

—"*They live in fame, who die in virtue's cause.*"

5. The President of the United States—health and long life to him; may his administration be virtuous as he is wise. Three cheers.

6. James Madison, Secretary of State—wise and prudent; may heaven speedily restore his health, and long continue him in the councils of his country.

——"*The patriot's boast*
"*No hopes, no fears, but for his country knows,*
"*And in her danger loses private woes.*"

7. Alexander Hamilton—wise and brave; may his few imprudencies be forgotten in his invaluable services and worth. Such rare and transcendant talents were given to the world for no common purpose—

"*Still superior must that hero prove,*
"*Whose first, best passion is his country's love.*"

8. James A. Bayard and Cæsar A. Rodney, Esquires—bless'd with every domestic happiness their charming families can yield; long may they live, and enjoy the unshaken confidence of their fellow citizens.

9. Commodore Dale and the squadron under his command—may the tribute he bears our late Mediterranean friends, be duly *presented, cordially received*, and *satisfy them forever.*

10. The Land we live in—a world of itself, free and unconquerable—

"*Should invasion impend,*
"*Every grove would descend*
"*From the hill tops they shaded, our shores to defend;*
"*For ne'er shall the Sons of Columbia be slaves,*
"*While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its waves.*"

11. The Ladies of Wilmington—fair and lovely; may their sweet and amiable dispositions never yield to the warmth of party feelings, but regarding with smiles the dispute of contending politicians, devote themselves to the endearing pleasures of society, and bless with their inestimable favors, only the virtuous and the brave—

"*Without the smile from partial beauty won,*
"*Oh! what were man? A world without a sun!*"

12. The People of the United States—may they discriminate with justice between the sycophantic *office-hunter* and the disinterested Republican.

13. Doctor *Kilwhbright* and *Yellow Tom*—the (would-be) Partnership-Collectors, and their friend the *perjured Boatman*, Chief Inspector of the port of Wilmington; God save the Revenue of the United States, and keep it (yet a while) from the merciless ravages of a *lying Hypocrite*, a *swindling Coward*, and a *perjured Villain*—

"*True, downright villains (those the world calls so)*
"*Often succeed. They hate that gull of fools,*
"*That bane of common happiness, sincerity;*
"*And therefore speed.*
"*They put a gloss of sanctity on malice,*
"*And seem to weep, and seem to pray for those*
"*They would destroy.*"

14. The Gentlemen of Wilmington, of whatever politics—may they live happily together, and despise the wretch who, from party rancour, would seek to destroy the peace and harmony of society, or whose grovelling soul is envious of pleasures which he is not allowed to participate.

15. The Rascals of both sides—a useful check upon each other.

No rejoicing was made by the *Jacobins* of this place, on the 4th inst.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

The Jacobins at first affected to disbelieve the report of Mr. Jefferson, our President, having written to his friend Paine. The AURORA of yesterday morning comes forward with a justification of the transaction, and saved its friends the trouble of presisting in their disbelief of the fact. The Aurora, however, has guardedly omitted the Paris article upon which our paragraph WAS founded. The reader is referred to it under the Paris head of May 20—22, in the second column of Monday's Gazette.

THE GOVERNOR's POLICY,
OR
Old England men vs *New England men.*

The commissioners appointed by the Governor to adjust our differences with the Connecticut claimants, to *value lands*, &c. for the purpose of offering them compensation, having entered on their duties, it is necessary the public should know who they are.—The commission consists of

General Steele, an American of good character.

Thomas Cooper, an Englishman, *well known!*
William Wilson, an Englishman, ditto!
Surveyor—Mr. Samburn, an Englishman!
Secretary—Thomas Lloyd, of Newgate memory, an Englishman!!!!

Thus, of the five officers, four are English men.

It is a fact that young LYON, son of old Matthew, has been appointed a clerk in the Treasury!—This man lately printed a Jacobin paper filled with the most violent abuse of good men: he became a Bankrupt, and is now supported by government!

When we look at a field of corn, we find those stalks which raise their heads highest, are the emptiest. The same case with men; those who assume the greatest consequence, have generally the least share of judgement and ability.

The father of the late gallant Sir Ralph Abercrombie is still living, aged upward of 90 years.
[*London Courier.*

The Aurora attempts not merely to justify president Jefferson, but to applaud him, for his affectionate letter to Thomas Paine, and for the offer of a *national* ship to conduct the blasphemous infidel to a Christian country. If Paine, as he avers, deserves this particular attention for the share he took in our revolution, *Arnold* is certainly no less worthy of it: one was a traitor only a short period before the other and time will unfold whether the sword of the one, while with the British, has been more calamitous to our country than the pen and counsel of the other, while with the French.—It was owing to such scoundrels as he, that the directory counted upon a French party in our country, as Berthier does upon one within the walls of Porto Ferrajo; that they threatened us with the fate of *Venice*, crowded their harbours with our captured ships, and their bastiles with our seamen. But Paine has abused our Washington, and blasphemously attempted to destroy our religion—and this is a sufficient recommendation of the impious reptile to every modern *Julian.*
Balt. Fed. Gaz.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1801.

The Governor has appointed JOHN M'KISSICK, of the borough of Lancaster, Receiver General of the Land Office, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of F. A. Muhlenberg, Esquire.

Mr. SCULL,

IT being reported that on Mr. Gazzam having declined to serve any longer as my Brigade Major, that I had thereupon written him a letter, in which I had made some humiliating concessions for the part I had acted by dining with my fellow citizens at Reed's in place of Grant's Hill. I therefore, in order to set all right, enclose you Mr. Gazzam's letter with my answer, which you will please publish, and oblige

Your obedient servant,
A. FOWLER.

General Alexander Fowler,

SIR,

BELIEVING that under existing circumstances, of a political nature, it will not be likely that I should serve as Brigade Major any longer with satisfaction to myself, much less, with usefulness to this State or the UNITED STATES, I therefore beg leave to decline serving any longer in that capacity, and in future to be considered, as a Lieutenant in my respective company, in which situation I have been placed by our patriotic Governor.

I am, Sir, with due respect, yours,
WM. GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1801.

SIR,

I RECEIVED your letter, whereby you inform me of your declining to serve any longer as my Brigade Major. I shall in due time nominate another in your place. However, before I take my leave of you, I must do you the justice to declare, that your conduct *in that line*, has been very pleasing to me, and I take this opportunity of thanking you for the services you have rendered. I shall see you in a few days, being very busy now with my harvest, and shall as speedily as possible discharge all *pecuniary* matters with honour.

With respect to your *politics* and *patriotism*, I wish to govern you nor no man, nor shall any man, or set of men whatever govern me. I never was in political leading strings, nor never will. Is a difference of opinion your *criterion* of a difference in principle? Because I differed with Mr. *Lucas* and you, about your *smuggled* committee business at Mr. Marie's, I am declared to be out of the *pale* of republicanism. If your *politics* and *patriotism*, is fixed on such *boggy* foundation, I despise both. No, Sir,

"Stranger to PARTY RAGE, by reason's voice,
Unerring guide, directed in my choice,
Not all the Tyrant powers on earth combin'd,
No, nor of *Hell*, can make me change my mind."

The candour I used in combating some political points with you and Mr. *Lucas*, not only under your own roof but his, drew on me a petulance of language from BOTH, to which I had not been accustomed, and which I considered altogether disrespectful and improper. I have ever wished, Sir, and I shall ever strive, to shew civility to all men; for I am neither so *proud* as to be insensible of good offices, nor so *humble*, as not to dare heartily, and openly, despise any man, or set of men, that does me injustice.

Be assured, that no man can wish you more prosperity, or you and your family more happiness, than

Your humble servant,
A. FOWLER.
14th July, 1801.

WILLIAM GAZZAM, Esquire,
Pittsburgh.

Of five persons appointed by that inflexible REPUBLICAN, Thomas M'Kean, to settle our differences with the Connecticut claiments, it appears that ONLY four are Englishmen!—Should these gentry betray the trust reposed in them, we suppose there will be no impropriety in charging it to BRITISH INFLUENCE!

The following paper has been transmitted by the Surveyor General to the Deputy Surveyors over the Allegheny River, as particular Instructions to them in making Surveys for Actual Settlers.

At a meeting of the Secretary of the Land Office, Receiver General, Surveyor General and Master of the Rolls, on the 25th February, 1801.

IT is represented to the Officers assembled, that many persons without warrants, are settled upon tracts of land in the country north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, and Conewango creek. These persons claim the rights of actual settlers, improvers, and continued residents, intending to procure warrants under the third section of the act of the 3d April 1792, some of them are stated to reside on tracts of land, for which warrants have previously issued under the said act, but on which there is no settlement, or residence, or improvement, under the said warrants. The actual resident and improving settlers above mentioned are desirous of procuring the lines of the tracts by them respectively claimed, to be surveyed and marked out, but the deputy surveyors request instructions on account of the prior warrants, surveys, or improvements.

It is considered that more than two years have elapsed since the date of the last warrants issued under the act of the 3d April 1792, and that there have been more than two years during which, no prevention by enemies has existed to obstruct the commencement and completion of such settlements and improvements as are required by the 9th section of the act aforesaid. It is also considered that it is lawful and right, that the actual resident settler, and real improver, should have the opportunity to designate and establish, at his own expence, what, and how much land he holds and claims as under and in virtue of his settlement and improvement, and that the measure will tend to prevent inconveniencies to adjacent claims. It is further considered that it will be conducive to accurate and just decisions between interfering claimants, that the form and extent of the farms claimed under the settlement right, should be officially ascertained.

Therefore, it is the opinion of the undersigned as engaged in, and connected with the business of the Land Office and Board of Property, that it will promote public and private convenience and benefit, if the Surveyor General shall forthwith instruct the several deputy surveyors in the country above mentioned that they may proceed to survey, and mark out at the proper expence of any applicant, the tract of land on which he is, or shall be actually settled, resident, and improving, although a warrant may have issued more than two years for the same tract or any part thereof, or although it may have been surveyed, or although an improvement of some other person, unoccupied by a settler or resident may appear on said tract.

(Signed) TENCH COXE, Sec. L. O.
F. A. MUHLENBERG, R. G.
SAMUEL COCHRAN, S. G.
T. MATLACK, M. R.

A GENERAL INDEX
Of the Opinion of the French Nation respecting Foreigners.

A Frenchman looks upon France as the only nation in the world for wit and politeness, and thinks it as much impossible for a German to utter a *bon mot*, as for an Englishman to pay a common compliment with a tolerable grace.—A Parisian *petit maitre* considers every man who lives out of the capital, little better than a barbarian; and when a provincial French gentleman first arrives at Paris, he receives a hundred impertinences from these insignificant butterflies, who aim at being wasps, till he has pinned a few of them against the wall, to convince them that he possesses as much courage as a Parisian, though he may not be so complete a master of the *etiquette* of a drawing room. A Norman gentleman some time ago went to Paris about a law suit, and walking in the Thuilleries before dinner with a coat not quite the last new fashion, whilst three or four *petit maitres* were drinking *orgeade* upon a seat; one of them laughed out loud, saying *les Normans ces sont des fiers gens pour la longuer des habits et des procez.* "These Normans are doughty people for the length of their coats and their law suits." To which the Norman replied, "*Monsieur, mon habit est plus longue le votre; mais mon epie ne l'est pas quosqu' aussi bonne.*" "Sir, my coat is longer than your's; but my sword is not, though as good." They retired, and in a few thrusts the Parisian was mortally wounded. After which the victor turned about, and said, *Y-a t il que'que 'autre, qui veut couper mon habit a la mode?* "Is there any other who chuses to cut my coat according to the fashion?" But no one replied, and the Norman gentleman remained in Paris some weeks till his business was finished, without any one squinting at the unfashionableness of his dress.

A certain writer somewhat famed for [illegible] and who could deduce moral instruction from events seeming the most trivial, once gave the plain and simple caution: "Train up a child in the way in which he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it." A caution well adapted to the circumstances of mankind, in all ages, and were the voice of wisdom better attended to in the present periods our streets would not thus echo, with the lips of puerile profanity. Dissipation, though disgusting at first view, like slavery, becomes familiar with the use; and, in the course of its progress, establishes an empire in the mind, which out lives the ravages of time.

When we see a man, who has grown up old in the career of vice, cursing his hard fate and the times; a wife with a broken heart, and children crying for bread, we are want to say, "such an one had not a good bringing up," but, when we see children allowed to ramble the streets, without consulting their parents, six nights in a week and sometimes the seventh there to shew their dexterity in quarreling, and uttering the boisterous oath, we are sure such children are not "trained up in the way in which they should go." Better is the rod of correction to make good citizens, than the sheriffs scourge and the hangman's rope.

But, perhaps, the fond parent may say, if I correct my child, it will damp the ardour of his spirits and make him dull:—But hark kind parents! Bottany Bay is inhabited by such children of spirit; nay more, according to the best information we have obtained, the world of darkness is peopled by such spirited lads.

The Members of the Mechanical Society of Pittsburgh, are requested to attend a Monthly Meeting on Monday Evening next, at the usual time and place.

By order,
JAMES COLHOON, Sec'y.
July 30, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the evening of the 28th inst. from the encampment near Pittsburgh, BENJAMIN STILES, a Corporal belonging to Capt. Lyman's company, of the 2d Regt. of Infantry. He was born at Hollis, in the county of Hillsborough, state of New Hampshire, aged 24 years, 5 feet 9 inch in height, blue eyes, light hair and fair complexion; he took with him a round hat, nankeen jacket with sleeves, one pair of nankeen overalls, and his regimental under clothes. The said Stiles was enlisted by Lieut. Renick, at Westminster in the state of Vermont. Whoever will apprehend the said Deserter, and will deliver him to any Officer of the United States, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JAMES READ,
Captain Commandant.
Fort Fayette, July 30, 1801.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL

LOUISVILLE, June 27.

Extract of a letter from the Oconee, to a respectable gentleman in this town, dated the 15th instant.

In passing up the river, I this day fell in with captain Swilly, on his way from the nation. Captain Swilly informed me that he was directly from Col. Hawkin's square, where he had been holding a talk with the chiefs, and had been several days before—that he heard the whole that passed—that the Indians were in great confusion—that the best talk the most friendly delivered, was, that they would do what they could, but would promise nothing respecting compliance with the treaty—that Col. Hawkins informed them that was the last time they would be called on. Mr. Swilly further stated, that he saw people from Cumberland, who had gone for the purpose of getting some white women prisoners, that were detained by the Indians, and that they would not give them up.

Further—and that he urged as the cause of the Indians holding back, that Bowles was holding out, and promising the Indians many things, and that a great majority of them listened to him.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

The Dutch papers received here by the mail mention under date of Paris, May 24th, that the Portuguese Ambassadors had been dismissed by the French government, without having effected the object of their mission.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

Buonaparte beyond all doubt meditates a expedition against Ireland. Considerable bodies of troops are kept in readiness for instant embarkation along the coast, and all officers and men employed in the expedition under General Humbert, who landed at Killala, are increased with the detachments destined to attend the descent. The state of defence in which Ireland has been placed by the exertions of the Marquis Cornwallis, suppresses all anxiety on that subject, should the enemy even succeeding the vigilance of our blockading squadrons.—London paper,

A letter from Newcastle, of the 5th June, says, "I am sorry to inform you, that the riots still continue to an alarming degree in different parts of Lancashire, (England) Troops are hourly passing through here, by forced marches with artillerry, from the inland districts."

A paragraph under the Paris head of the 2d June; says," Mr. Murray, whose expected arrival we announced, is now in this city. The business relative to the Treaty between the French Republic and the United States of America, will therefore be speedily brought to a conclusion."

1516

Meeting of the Burgeſſes, Freeholders and Inhabitants of Pittſburgh

will be held at the Court Houſe, at 5 o'clock, on Saturday the 1ſt of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe of making an Ordinance to procure an additional number of Fire Buckets, and an Ordinance to complete Foot ways on certain ſtreets within this Borough.

WILLIAM WOODS, Town Clerk.

Pittſburgh, 1ſt July, 1801.

To the Electors of Allegheny, Beaver and Butler Counties.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by my friends, I offer myſelf a Candidate for SHERIFF at the next Election. Should I, through your ſuffrages, obtain ſaid Office, it will be my endeavour to perform the duties thereto annexed for the public advantage.

SAMUEL M'CORD.

Pittſburgh, July 17, 1801.

For Sale, at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, (Price, Five Dollars)

READ'S DIGEST

Of all ſuch Acts of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, as concern the Commonwealth at large—to which is added, an Appendix, containing a variety of Precedents, (adapted to the ſeveral acts) for the uſe of Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers.

July 16, 1801.

☞ Subſcribers may be ſupplied with their Books.

FOUND,

A ſmall ſum of MONEY—the owner may have it again, by applying to JOHN DARRAGH, in Pittſburgh, and paying the expence of this advertiſement.

July 15, 1801.

Wanted, an Apprentice to the

Printing Buſineſs, a Lad of about 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

Came to the plantation of the

ſubſcriber, living near Wingfield Mills, on Coal-hurs creek, a Cheſnut Sorrel MARE, 3 years old laſt ſpring, 14 hands high, a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſnip from that to the note, paces, the owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES M'CREARY.

Alleghany county, July 4, 1801.

NEW STORE.

Iſaac Gregg,

Is juſt opening, in one of the front rooms of *Judge Brackenridge's* buildings, a few doors above Meſſrs. Eakers Store, a large and handſome aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices; he will be happy in furniſhing thoſe of his former cuſtomers, and hopes that his conduct in buſineſs, will not only merit the approbation of his friends, but that of the public in general.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for Kind of Peltry, alſo, for Country Linnen, and other articles of Country Produce.

Jeremiah Barker, & Co.

Have juſt received a handſome and general aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable

GOODS,

which they are determined to ſell, as uſual, low.

Pittſburgh, June 4, 1801.

NEW GOODS.

Conner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable

MERCHANDIZE,

which they offer for Sale by Wholeſale or Retail. They hold their Goods in on very low terms, and pledge themſelves to their friends and the public in general that they will be ſold at very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They will continue to keep an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Bolting Cloths,

warranted good.

Pittſburgh, June 19, 1801.

☞ Thoſe indebted longer than ſix months will oblige us by paying off their accounts

---

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ferry of Ephraim Jones on the Monongahela river, oppoſite Pittſburgh, the laſt inſtant, a Bay MARE, riſing 5 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, branded on the ſhoulder and buttock D, not docked, a ſwitch tail, and one hind foot white. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will deliver ſaid Mare to John Fawcett's creek, Waſhington county, or to the perſon living within one mile of ſaid Fawcett's, and reaſonable charges.

SAMUEL M'CORMICK.

1801.

To the Public.

THE Managers of the Pennſylvania Population Company being informed, that reports are induſtriouſly circulated with a view to impreſs the public mind unfavourably to their title, by ſtating, that they have not been able to procure patents for their lands weſt of the Allegheny; think proper, to prevent perſons from being impoſed on by ſuch reports, to procure and publiſh the following Notarial Certificate made from actual inſpection of the patents depoſited in their office in the city of Philadelphia, and to forward the certificate to the Printer hereof, for the examination of thoſe who deſire it.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I, PETER LOHRA, Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania reſiding in the City of Philadelphia, by lawful authority commiſſioned and ſworn, Do hereby certify and atteſt unto all whom it doth or may concern, That on the day of the date hereof, I went to the Office of the Pennſylvania Population Company in the ſaid city, and found therein depoſited, Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral original and genuine Patents, for Eight Hundred and Four ſeveral Tracts of Land, ſurveyed by virtue of warrants iſſued in purſuance of the Act of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, of the third day of April, 1792, to John Field, William Cramond, and James Gibſon, in truſt for the ſaid Pennſylvania Population Company, the ſaid Lands being north and weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, and Conewango creek, in Pennſylvania, and ſituated as follows, to wit:—Five Hundred and Sixty Four Tracts in Diſtrict No. 1, late Thomas Reeſe deputy ſurveyor's—One Hundred and Eighty Three Tracts in Diſtrict No. 2, late William Power deputy ſurveyor's—Thirty Six Tracts in Diſtrict No. 4, late Thomas Stokeley deputy ſurveyor's, and Twenty One Tracts in the Diſtrict late John Hoge deputy ſurveyor's.

In Teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the eighteenth day of June, 1801.

PETER LOHRA, Notary.

ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE NEXT

Will be Publiſhed,

By JOHN WYETH.

And for Sale at his Printing Office in Harriſburgh, for the Author.

The Second Edition, with conſiderable improvement and additions, of

PRECEDENTS

In the OFFICE of A

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

To which is added

A SHORT SYSTEM OF CONVEYANCING,

In a method entirely new.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing a variety of the moſt uſeful Forms.

By COLLINSON READ, Eſquire.

THOSE *perſons who may wiſh to be ſupplied with this uſeful Book, muſt notify the Printer hereof, as ſoon as poſſible, as a conſiderable part of the impreſſion is already engaged——The price will be One Dollar,*

May 9, 1801.

☞ *Subſcriptions received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.*

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having accounts with the ſubſcribers are requeſted to preſent the ſame immediately for ſettlement. Thoſe who are indebted, and who will be ſo obliging as to call, before the firſt day of Auguſt next, and diſcharge their reſpective balances, will receive our particular thanks.

DENNY & BEELEN.

Pittſburgh, July 1, 1801.

FOR SALE,

The following

DONATION AND DEPRECIATION LANDS

FIRST Donation Diſtrict—No. 5, 6, 15, 24, 52, 63, 82, 86, 91, 136, 150, 171, 180.

Second Donation Diſtrict—No. 22, 23, 171, 367, 380, 414, 427, 1763, 1828, 1895, 1898, 1923, 1942, 1945.

Third Donation Diſtrict—No. 23, 24, 57, 60, 456, 459, 480, 504, 527, 528, 529.

Fourth Donation Diſtrict—No. 62, 73, 75, 652, 661, 765, 796, 828, 854, 860.

Fifth Donation Diſtrict—No. 89, 96, 871, 889, 909, 982, 1014, 1085.

Sixth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1114, 1296, 1302.

Seventh Donation Diſtrict—No. 135, 1368, 1369, 1379, 1474.

Eighth Donation Diſtrict—No. 159, 1525, 1529, 1537, 1554, 1598, 1623, 1638, 1649, 1651, 1659, 1670, 1695, 1719.

Tenth Donation Diſtrict—No. 1970, 2020, 2073, 2130.

Second Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 107.

Third Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 91, 94.

Fourth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 77, 78, 79, 63, 64, 148, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178.

Fifth Depreciation Diſtrict—No. 108, 287, 288.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above Tracts of Land, may know the terms of Sale by applying to the ſubſcriber, living three miles from Pittſburgh, on the weſt ſide of the Allegheny river,

JAMES SAMPLE.

May 20, 1801. 6w.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres, on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

FOR SALE.

ONE Share in the Ohio Company—alſo, ſeveral LOTS handſomely ſituated near the Academy, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, and other valuable property. Enquire of the ſubſcriber living on the Ohio two miles from Robinſon's ferry.

JOSEPH ASHETON.

April 6, 1801.

Whereas Nathan Heald and ſon

have erected, or in part erected, a Grift and Saw mill on Little Beaver, near the mouth, in Beaver county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, and they the ſaid Nathan and ſon purpoſe compleating the works, and renting or ſelling the ſame—The public are hereby notified, that the dam backs the water on my land, injures and in a great meaſure deſtroys a valuable mill ſeat that I wiſh to improve, and as this was done without my conſent, or any one authoriſed by me to permit it, I caution all perſons concerned either as owner or occupier, that a ſuit will be commenced unleſs the dam is lowered in ſuch a manner that the ſtream may paſs in its natural bed, and I receive no kind of inconvenience from the backing of the water.

JOHN BEVER.

24th June, 1801.

Ranaway on the 22d inſtant,

my Apprentice Boy named THOMAS CANNON, he is 18 years of age, fair complexion and fair hair, he has a longing walk and a lazy habit. As he has abſconded himſelf without the leaſt provocation, though probably through the inſtigation of ſome evil minded perſon, I hereby forwarn all perſons from harbouring him. To any perſon who will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any jail ſo that I may get him, I will give a reward of TEN CENTS, but no charges.

GEORGE COCHRAN, Chair Maker.

Pittſburgh, 24th June, 1801.

NOTICE.

SOME time ago, purchaſed from Thomas and Ann Girty a Tract of Land on the Alleghany river, and, (in part of the conſideration) gave them an obligation to convey a Tract of Land on the waters of Paint creek, in the North Weſtern Territory; it is now reported that there are liens on the land ſold to me, which will prevent them from making a clear and indiſputable title. I therefore forwarn all perſons whatſoever from taking an aſſignment of the obligation, as I ſhall not conſider myſelf bound by it, unleſs I receive the ſtipulated conſideration.

FRESLEY NEVILL.

Pittſburgh, June 22, 1801.

Wanted Immediately,

IN the Town of Erie, a perſon qualified to Teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Mathematics. A perſon who can be well recommended as a Teacher, and who will be careful and attentive will meet with encouragement—none other need apply

THOMAS FORSTER,
JAMES REED,
JAMES WILSON,
} Truſtees

Erie, June 19, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Feather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a ſuperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

TO BE RENTED,

A TAN YARD, *with every ſuitable convenience for carrying on buſineſs, 13 miles from Pittſburgh, near the Monongahela River, with or without a good plantation. Poſſeſſion may be had immediately. Apply to Mr. JOHN REED, Tavernkeeper, Pittſburgh, or to WILLIAM CALEMAN, on the premiſes.*

May 19, 1801. tf.

Ranaway from the ſubſcriber,

living in Pittſburgh, about the 1ſt inſtant, a Negro boy named JOE, 14 or 15 years of age and bound to 28. He was taken up by Mr. Thomas Lee, 15 miles from this place, on the road to Greenſburgh; he remained with Mr. Lee 8 or 9 days, who propoſed buying him of me, but while the negociation was carrying on, Joe went off again, and ſaid he would return home. He may ſtill be in that vicinity, but I am rather inclined to think he is gone down the road with the intent to paſs the mountains, as he told Mr. Lee (when he took him up) that he was then going to Baltimore. He had attached himſelf to and was in company with ſome wagoners bound for that place. He is a light coloured Negro, ſmart and active, very artful and can contrive a very plauſible ſtory. Any perſon that will ſend him home to me ſhall be liberally rewarded in proportion to the diſtance, expence and trouble he may be at.

A. KIRKPATRICK.

June 24, 1801.

THE Public are

informed that the Pennſylvania Population Company ſtill continue to ſell part of their lands ſituated on the waters of Lake Erie, French Creek, and other branches of the Ohio, that fall into the Ohio, to actual ſettlers, on moderate prices and extenſive credit. The Company having paid attention to the making Roads, erecting Mills, &c. for the accommodation of their ſettlers, and the great inconveniences that attends the firſt ſettlement of a new country being removed, it is expected the reaſonableneſs of the terms of ſale, together with the peculiar advantages their lands poſſeſs, will induce many emigration from the old ſettled ſtates to them. The lands are alſo patented, the ſettler will be ſecured in his title from the ſtate—the ſoil of their lands are equal, if not ſuperior to any now ſettling in America, well watered and covered with a variety of excellent timber, the climate remarkably healthy. Neceſſaries can be ſupplied with proviſion at reaſonable prices, from the inhabitants reſiding in the country. For the better accommodation of the public the Managers of ſaid Company have appointed Agents ſtationed on the waters of Beaver creek, in Beaver county; at the town of Conneautville, in Meadville, in Crawford county; and at the Office of the ſubſcriber in the town of Greenfield, eaſt end of the Triangle adjoining the weſt line of the ſtate of New York, where ſettlers from the eaſtward, or elſewhere, may be accommodated with an extenſive choice of valuable land.

JUDAH COLT, *Agent for Pennſylvania Population Company.*

Greenfield, Erie County, May 8, 1801. 3m.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to

OLIVER ORMSBY.

French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A CONCISE HISTORY

OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION,

In a ſeries of Letters,

By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,

With an INTRODUCTION.

The whole brought down to the preſent time.

☞ In this Volume will be found a correct Hiſtory of the French Revolution from its commencement to the preſent time—deſcribing its progreſs down to the death of the King, the reign of Robeſpierre—ſketches of the War—of *Buonaparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and of the recent change in the internal policy of that country.

TERMS.

It ſhall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered.

The price to ſubſcribers will be *One Dollar and Twenty five Cents*, to non-ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed.

A liſt of the ſubſcribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is given.

Chambersburgh, February 12, 1801.

☞ This work will be iſſued from the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburgh

Subſcriptions are received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

RESERVE TRACT

In the Town of Erie,

FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 22d of Auguſt next, the Books will be opened in the Office of the ſubſcribers, reſiding in the town of Erie, for the ſale of the Reſerved Tract at the mouth of Cuſkade creek, including the fame. The ſaid Reſerved Tract is laid out by virtue of an act of aſſembly paſſed the 11th day of April, 1799.—One fifth of the purcheſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale, one fifth part within two years from ſaid ſale, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after the ſaid Books ſhall be opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted, provided that it amounts to fifty dollars per acre. The ſaid tract contains fifteen acres. All payments will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the Tract, by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres to each fifty, or in that proportion contained in that ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement and improvement.

THOMAS REES, *Commiſſioner.*

Erie, April 27, 1801. 12ſA.

ALMANACKS

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or groſs.

November 13, 1800.